

Old Ways Merely Quieted The Corn

The New Way Ends It

Some folks still cling to liquids, to inefficient plasters, or to merely paring corns.

They wrong themselves.

Their own friends keep free from corns by using **Blue-jay** plasters.

They apply one in a jiffy, then forget the corn. In 48 hours, without pain or soreness, the entire corn comes out.

A famous chemist found this way which makes corns out-of-date. One can't prevent them easily, but to keep them is folly.

Millions of people know that.

Blue-jay Plasters

15 and 25 cents—at Druggists
Samples Mailed Free

Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York
Makers of Physicians' Supplies

LABLACHE FACE POWDER

OUTDOOR LIFE

Involves no sacrifice of beauty when the complexion is guarded by LABLACHE. It protects the delicate texture of the skin from sun and wind—from the smoke of travel, dust of motoring. Preserves a fine complexion, restores one that has faded. Refuse Substitutes. They may be dangerous. Flesh, White, Pink or Cream. 50¢ a box of druggists or by mail. Over two million boxes sold annually. Send 10¢ for a sample box.

BEN. LEVY CO.
French Perfumers, Dept. Y
125 Kingston St., Boston, Mass.



\$3,000.00 IN ONE YEAR

Make it repairing automobiles tires. Punctures and blowouts are common. Tires need retreading and vulcanizing. EACH AUTO SOLD MEANS MORE TIRES TO MEND. Auto tire repair field a hundred times bigger and better than old bicycle days. Johnson, Tex. writes, "I made as high as \$18 profit in one day." Investigate today. Ask for free catalog. **HAYWOOD TIRE AND EQUIPMENT CO.** 618 Capitol Indianapolis, Ind. Ave.

Pay as You Wish

We'll send you a genuine Lachnite for you to wear for 10 full days. If you can tell it from a real diamond send it back at our expense. Costs but 1-30th as much. If you desire to keep it pay only a few cents a month. Write for catalog. **Set in Solid Gold**

Genuine Lachnite Gems keep their dazzling fire forever. Cut by world renowned diamond cutters. Stand fire and acid tests. Easy payments. Write today for big new jewelry book—it's free. **HAROLD LACHMAN CO., Dept. B242** 12 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.



Bowstrait Makes Bow Legs and Knock Knees Look Straight 50¢ Both Feet
CAVANAGH BROS., Pottsville, Pa.

Loss of Both Arms Didn't Down Him

WHEN Mr. T. C. Gates, a young New York electrician, lost both of his arms as the result of coming into contact with two live wires, it appeared as if he would be hopelessly handicapped for life. But when Mr. Gates had recovered from the operation, which was the necessary amputation of his arms above the elbows, he decided to invest in a pair of artificial arms of which he had heard.

To-day, to see Mr. Gates button his shoes, put on his collar, fasten his tie, write his name, lift a glass of water to his lips and drain it off without spilling a drop,—to see him, in fact, go through all the paces of every-day life,—one would never suspect that in place of the arms that nature gave him he has wood for flesh, steel for joints, and rawhide cords for muscles.

The artificial arms used by Mr. Gates



are composed of two hundred and fifty distinct parts. A mere shrug of the shoulders controls them. The elbow is bent by a single forward movement of the stump. By means of a cord attached to the forearm and the shoulder suspender, he can raise his hands as high as he wishes—high enough to take off his hat or to brush his hair.

By means of another rawhide cord he controls the fingers of the artificial arms. A downward movement of the shoulder produces a slight tension on this cord, and the hand is bent backward from the wrist-joint, causing the fingers to open. Another shrug causes the fingers to close, locking them securely upon whatever object is being handled, from a pencil to a suitcase.

To unlock the fingers, it is only necessary to repeat the downward movement of the shoulder.

Don't Take a Trunk to the Exposition

I'VE globe-trotted all over the world, and my first advice to my friends is always this: Don't take a trunk. No matter where you live, you can travel comfortably to San Francisco, stay there as long as you want, and see the exposition in a suitcase. A trunk is bulky, it gets in the way, and frequently doesn't arrive at all.

What You Can Pack in a Suitcase

A SUITCASE will hold all this—and it's all you need: A woolen coat, a fancy blouse, and a simple thin dress, two waists to match your suit, three changes of summer knit union suits, a couple of long-sleeved knit corset covers, two cotton crape gowns, three muslin corset covers, a silk or sateen petticoat, a thin kimono, and four pairs of hose. Instead of a wrap, I

deem it wise to take a medium-weight long-sleeved union suit; for the harbor of San Francisco is sometimes cold even in July.

Whether you enjoy the exposition or not will depend most of all upon your feet. Be sure your shoes are comfortable, and better have an extra pair, to rest your feet.

Toilet articles, of course, will be carried in a handbag, the smaller the better. Personally I prefer one about sixteen inches long and ten inches deep. And don't make the mistake of packing it too full. I take a nail file and scissors, comb, brush, mirror, tooth-brush, and clothes brush. Then there is a handkerchief case and a small sewing box for mending; and of course a good drinking cup, toilet soap, talcum powder, and tooth paste. It is one of my rules never to travel without a bar of laundry soap.

A handbag or purse marks you as the easy prey of every passing pickpocket. I carry a small coin purse in an inside coat pocket, and extra money, in the form of express checks, is pinned, with my return transportation, in an under-skirt pocket. No wise traveler carries jewelry.

Still Room for Souvenirs

THESE few rules, simple as they are, contribute wonderfully to peace of mind. To them should be added one more: Don't crowd your suitcase so full that every packing and unpacking is agony. The few necessities that I have listed here will fit in easily enough, and leave space for souvenirs. For, of course, we must bring back something from the exposition; otherwise why in the world should we go?

Making Home Attractive for the Bat

THE lowly bat, which has long been regarded as a useless if harmless creature, is at last coming into its own. It has been officially recognized by the city of San Antonio, Texas, as an enemy to mosquitos and other pests, and a corresponding aid to the city's fighters against malaria and other diseases. San Antonio, therefore, has undertaken to protect the bat by law, and has even taken steps to encourage its propagation, by erecting the first municipal bat-roost of which there is any record.

All this is the outcome of efforts on the part of Dr. C. A. Campbell of San Antonio to eradicate the mosquito, which he holds is responsible for the spread and perpetuation of malaria.

The proposition of the cultivation of bats has taken fourteen years of Dr. Campbell's time, and he has spent many thousands of dollars in scientific investigation of the problem. Now that the San Antonio bat-roost has proved its success, it is Dr. Campbell's idea to have this natural hygienic measure adopted by governments, municipalities, or corporations controlling large bodies of land in malarial regions, for the protection of the inhabitants. The reason is obvious. It is the masses, the poorer classes, the wage-earners, who are the ones to be most benefited, as it is they principally who are the carriers of the disease. They know nothing about the dangers from these insects, or they are careless as to the use of screens, or perhaps they are too poor to buy them.

We Pay \$100,000,000 a Year for Malaria

DR. L. O. HOWARD, Chief Entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, conservatively estimates the tribute this nation pays to malaria at \$100,000,000 yearly.

This proposition is in a class all by

itself because of the economic feature, though this is inseparable from the hygienic. The bat catches and eats that most malevolent of insects, the malarial mosquito, and then, as if to punish it for its malignity, converts the insoluble parts of its little body into the highest of all fertilizers, guano.

It has been demonstrated that a single bat will consume 260 mosquitos in a night, and the weight of guano from one bat in a single day amounts to 2 3-5 grains. The plans for the roost call for a structure housing 250,000 of these creatures, and in the vicinity of San Antonio they are active about nine months in the year. When it is considered that guano is worth about \$40 a ton, the commercial value of the amount that may be collected from one of these roosts in a single year is easily estimated.

The Bats Must Be Properly Housed

DR. CAMPBELL is authority for the statement, based on his own practical application and experience, that bats will eradicate malaria in any territory where a proper home for them is established. They seem to have the particular instinct, he says, of finding the engorged mosquito, as is evidenced by the fact that each pound of guano represents one and two fifths pounds of liquid blood.

When the mosquito bites an infected person, it requires a period of seven days for the cycle of evolution that takes place in the body of the mosquito to complete itself; and not until that happens is the mosquito capable of transmitting the disease. Thus the bats in a malarial region, flying all night long in quest of food, have seven days in which to catch the mosquito and thereby stop infection.

It should not be imagined that any sort of old barn or other building, or a structure erected in haphazard fashion, will do in which to house bats, says Dr. Campbell.



The roosts must be built entirely in harmony with their very singular habits, and the bats must be attracted there. To place a large number of them in a roost after transporting them from a distance, and then expect them to remain there, is like catching any wild animal in a box, then liberating it and expecting it to return to the same box. Colonization is effected by treating the roost with a fluid giving off the odor of the bat, and by spreading specially prepared guano on the floor.